Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

because the people who most need to be enlightened on elementary astronomy cannot visit the great observatory at Mt. Hamilton; second, because the astronomers of that institution should be relieved from visits of the simply curious people; their time and instruments being too precious for such purpose.

It is to be hoped that the noble example of JAMES LICK, CHAS. F. CROCKER, ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Mrs. PHŒBE HEARST, and other patrons of astronomy, will be emulated by our numerous wealthy citizens, whose memory cannot in any better way be perpetuated than by subscribing, during the present year, sufficient funds for the San Francisco Observatory of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MADE BY TORVALD KÖHL, AT ODDER, DENMARK, IN THE YEAR 1892.

VARIABLE STARS.

Z Cygni.

August 19 .....Z invisible in the 3-inch STEINHEIL, power 42.
" 24 ....id.
September 14...id.
" 18...$Z < e$, extremely faint.*
" 28...$Z < e$, yet constantly visible.
October 9......$Z = e$.
" 14......id.
" 18......Z a little $> e$.
" 19......Z plainly $> e$.
" 25......Z perhaps a little $> a$.
November 10... $\left\{\begin{array}{l} Z > b. \\ Z < 26. \end{array}\right.$
" 18...id.
" 21...id.
" 25...id.
" 29...id.
December 16...id., perhaps a little decreasing.

---

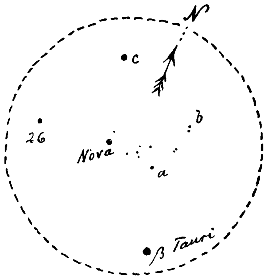
* Vide *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 22, pp. 62, 63.

T Ursæ Majoris.

September 28 . . . T < f.
October 25 . . . . . id.
November 21 . . . id.

Nova Aurigæ.

February 12, $7^h 30^m$ P. M. . . *Nova* a little > c > 26.
" 13, $7^h 30^m$ P. M. . . *Nova* = 26.
" 14, 9^h P. M. . . . . . *Nova* apparently brighter again and = c.
" 16, 7^h P. M. . . . . . *Nova* < 26.
" 19, 9^h P. M. . . . . . *Nova* > 26, perhaps = c.
" 22, 8^h P. M. . . . . . *Nova* is decreasing.
" 24, $7^h 30^m$ P. M. . . *Nova* = a.
" 25, $7^h 30^m$ P. M. . . *Nova* a little > a.
March 3, 8^h P. M. . . . . *Nova* fainter than a, and yellow.



Nova Aurigae.

Many other parts of constellations, where variable stars were supposed to be situated, have also been reviewed in this year, and new maps are constructed for the purpose of investigating such stars.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 11.

h. m. s.
10 1 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching the eastern limit of the Moon 82° from the North. During 10 minutes the penumbra had been visible with a low power.
10 8 30 P. M. . . The shadow touches *Aristarchus*, and the middle of *Grimaldi*.
10 14 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Heraclides* and *Kepler*.
10 17 30 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Laplace*.

10 23 30 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Plato*, *Copernicus* and eastern wall of *Gassendi*.
10 28 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Archimedes*.
10 34 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Aristoteles*.
10 43 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Menelaus*.
10 45 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Posidonius*.
10 58 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching *Proclus*, eastern limit of *Mare Crisium*.
10 59 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching the eastern wall of *Tycho*.
11 0 30 P. M. . . The shadow is touching the western wall of *Tycho*.
11 2 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching the middle of *Mare Crisium*.
11 5 00 P. M. . . The shadow is touching the western limit of *Mare Crisium*. The dark part of the Moon is now very red.
11 17 00 P. M. . . Breadth of the light part 4′.
11 23 30 P. M. . . Breadth of the light part 3′.
11 31 30 P. M. . . Breadth of the light part <2′.
11 42 00 P. M. . . Breadth of the light part 1′.3.
12 11 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching the southern limit of *Tycho*.
12 16 45 A. M. . . The shadow is touching the southern wall of *Gassendi*.
12 20 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching the northern wall of *Gassendi*.
12 35 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Kepler*.
12 40 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Aristarchus*.
12 44 45 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Copernicus*.
12 52 30 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Heraclides*.
12 57 30 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Laplace*.
1 00 30 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Archimedes*.
1 4 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Plato*.
1 15 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Posidonius*.
1 17 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching *Proclus*.
1 27 00 A. M. . . The shadow is touching the western limit of the Moon 41° from the North.

At maximum $\frac{21}{22}$ of the Moon's diameter was overshadowed. The weather here was beautiful.

SHOOTING STARS.

No.	Time, P. M.	Beginning.	End.	Magnitude.	Note.
	h. m. s.				
1	August 19 . . 12 10	105° + 72°	188° + 70°	1	Train.
2	20 . . 9 19	2 + 50	356 + 32	2	
3	9 34	47 + 54	55 + 49	3	
4	21 . . 9 36 30	17 + 52	16 + 47	3	Fast.
5	10 1 15	17 + 61	15 + 56	3	
6	10 24	22 + 42	30 + 43	4	
7	10 47 30	30 + 60	43 + 63	3	
8	11 18 15	7 + 52	20 + 57	4	
9	11 29 10	341 + 51	349 + 44	2	Increasing from 4. to 2. Magn.
10	11 38 15	314 + 38	318 + 47	3	
11	12 5 30	7 + 29	349 + 25	2	Crossing α *Andromedæ*.
12	12 10 40	4 + 14	357 + 6	3	
13	12 29 15	349 + 14	339 + 8	4	
14	1 1	54 + 37	54 + 33	4	
15	22 . . 9 19 5	335 + 53	321 + 39	4	
16	22 . . 10 13 40	318 + 55	307 + 39	4	Crossing α *Cygni*.
17	December 21 . 6 13	315 + 14	329 + 0	2	Train, slow.

No. 8. This meteor has also been observed at Copenhagen in the position: 236° + 47 × — 225° + 39°, 2. Magn.

No. 9. Observed at Copenhagen in position: 244° + 32° × —> 244° + 25°, 2. Magn.

No 11. Observed at Copenhagen in position: 280° + 36° × —> 262° + 26°, 1. Magn.

The named three meteors have given the following results :

No.	Method.	Beginning.			End.			Real Length of the Path β
		h	λ	ϕ	h	λ	ϕ	
8	Construction				66	1° 44′	56° 12′	
	Calculation .				59	1 53	56 8	
9	Construction	98	2° 4′	55° 55′	70	1° 56′	55° 49′	40
	Calculation .	95	1 38	56 2	72	1 39	55 57	
11	Construction				76	2° 0′	55° 38′	
	Calculation .				64	2 24	55 43	

Odder is situated in 2° 25′ W. long. from Copenhagen and 55° 58′ N. lat.

h and β indicate kilometres; λ is W. long. from Copenhagen; ϕ, N. lat.

On November 9, 5^h 15^m P. M., a splendid fireball was seen here and from several other places in Denmark, but the cloudy weather made any exact observations impossible.

A NEW REPETITION OF FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.

On the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of July, 1892, I made a public trial of FOUCAULT'S Pendulum Experiment in the King's Chapel of Christiansburg, at Copenhagen. The pendulum had a length of 30 metres and weighed 35 kilogrammes, the cylinder being of lead. The whole arrangement was the same as that mentioned in the *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, No. 24, pp. 133, 134, with the difference that a long table was placed below the pendulum in order to show the turning of the ground in a more convenient manner. The whole series of experiments was witnessed by about 1000 spectators.

ODDER, DENMARK, January 7, 1893.

AN EASY METHOD OF ADJUSTING AN EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.

By ROGER SPRAGUE.

It will be well to say in advance that this paper is only intended for the amateur astronomer. The method of adjusting an equatorial here discussed is one which could be very easily thought out in a few minutes by the experienced practical astronomer or mathematician who might chance to be placed in circumstances which would render such a method advisable or necessary. The only reasons for presenting it at all are that it is described in no standard work easily accessible to the amateur astronomer (indeed, I have never seen it in print anywhere), and it is certainly the easiest and simplest method possible, being quite accurate enough for all ordinary purposes, provided the instrument be well made.

The first thing to do in adjusting an equatorial is to adjust the finder. This is done by turning the telescope on some bright star, or distant object, and bringing said object into the center of the telescopic field. The finder is then adjusted by means of the screws provided for the purpose until the intersection of the cross-wires is exactly upon the object at the same time that it is in the middle of the field of the telescope.